Methods of Instruction
Note Taking Guide

PURPOSE FOR TRAINING: **To change behaviour by teaching new knowledge and skills based on well defined objectives. (To solve individual or organisational performance problems)**

1. Students should be *ACTIVE* participants in the learning process.

2. Three questions need to be answered when starting a learning experience:

> Where am I going?
>
> How will I travel?
>
> When have I arrived?

How do we answer each of these questions?

Where ...? *The actions in the objectives tell what they will be able to do.*

How ...? *The conditions in the objectives and the method of instruction*

When ...? *The standards in the objectives and the feedback, testing and evaluation*

3. Most common methods of instruction.
   Lecture
   Demonstration
   Programmed Instruction (Basically a form of Interactive Lecture)
   Case Study (Information giving)
   Group activities/exercises (Practise)
   Role Playing (Demonstration/Evaluation)
   Simulation (Demonstration/Evaluation/Testing)

4. Definitions

   Interactive Lecture - The primary source of information is the instructor. The instructor presents a series of questions during the presentation to obtain student response. Students use response cards, workbooks or note-taking guides. The presentation is followed by questions and discussion for clarification.

   Demonstration/Practise - Primary source of information is showing and doing. During or following the demonstration, each participant practices doing the activity. Feedback is provided by immediate success or failure in accomplishing the activity.

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5. Use Interactive Lecture to:

Teach knowledge or cognitive information. The background knowledge necessary to be able to complete the performance. The student will be asked to <u>recall</u> some facts and information.

Verbs in the objective will be like <u>describe, list and identify</u>

6. Use Demonstration/Practise to:

Teach manipulative or psychomotor type skills with operational objectives. The objective will ask the student to <u>perform</u> some task.

Verbs in the objective will be like <u>demonstrate, operate and adjust.</u>

7. What is the most significant difference between the I.L. and D/P methods?

The I.L. method is essentially a way of presenting facts, concepts and information.

The D/P method is used to teach operational skills. The facts, concepts and information taught in I.L. may be needed to perform the tasks in the D/P method.

Methods of Instruction
Post Test

1. Briefly describe the Interactive Lecture and Demonstration/Practise methods of instruction.

   I.L. *Facts, concepts and information are presented and the student interacts with the instructor and the material to achieve learning.*

   D/P *Operational skills are demonstrated and practised to achieve a mastery of the skill.*

2. State the most significant difference between the Demonstration/ Practise and Interactive Lecture methods of instruction.

   D/P is skill based and IL is knowledge based.

3. For each of the following six objectives identify which method(s) you would consider using in teaching the given objective. Mark (L) for Lecture method, (D) for Demonstration/Practise, or (B) if both methods are needed.

<u>Objective</u> — <u>Method(s) used</u>

A. The student will be able to sharpen a knife to the point where it can cut paper. ***The verb is an action verb.***   D

B. The student will be able to identify 90% of all plants seen on a nature hike through the park. ***Identification is a cognitive verb. The hike is a condition.***   L

C. The participant will be able to explain the importance of and conduct a Performance Evaluation. ***This objective has both a cognitive verb and an action verb.***   B

D. Given the necessary tools the participant will be able to assemble and disassemble a gym set. ***An action verb.***   D

E. The student will be able to explain the different uses of the IBM personal computer and program a simple mathematical formula. ***Both types of verbs***   B

F. The Student will be able to complete form 10035 OF when given all the necessary data. ***This is really a knowledge verb. The physical action of entering data is not the performance here.***   L

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